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BEAVER

Vol. 42--No. 23, Beaver, Wednesday,

SPEECH OF

HON. GEO. V. LAWRENCE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives, May 5th, 66.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I have endeavored for some time to obtain the floor that I might speak briefly on a question intimately connected with and deeply affecting the whole district I represent, and especially the county in which I live and where the people have so often honored me with their confidence and support, namely, the necessity there exists for an increase of duties on foreign wools which come so largely in competition with the wool-growing and manufacturing interest of our whole country. Before I present my views on that special question, or on the subject of the duty of Congress on the general question of protection to home industry, I will, I am sure, be indulged in the expression of a few thoughts connected with what is denominated the great question of the hour, and one about which there has been so much said and written, much to the purpose, and much more having little or no bearing on the question—the duty of Congress in attempting to restore the States lately in rebellion to their proper relations and responsibilities to the General Government, and yet to guard by appropriate constitutional amendments and legal enactments against the possibility of a recurrence of internal strife or war, arising from any local institution or imaginary cause. And who does not know that the excuses made and the pretenses given by the South as a justification of their wicked attempt to overthrow the Government were frivolous and imaginary, but were plead as a justification for their treason?

The leaders in the South and their northern allies, the copperheads, whose action and known sympathy with the rebels and with rebellion had made them so odious among loyal men that they hung their heads in shame as the patriots at the North rebuked them and defied their treason at the polls, are much disturbed, that we do not make haste to take away all barriers and take to our counsels and fellowship men, whose hands are yet red with the blood of our murdered brethren, and who have never even apologized for their crimes or in any expiated their guilt. I have myself been exceedingly anxious on this subject and had a strong desire to see some of the loyal and patriotic men who were sent here from Tennessee admitted to seats in this Congress, and yet I see they themselves do not desire this recognition of their personal claims at the expense of the public good. They see and are most ready to acknowledge the unfortunate condition of things even in that State, and the evident fact that the return and enfranchisement of the rebel element would fill their places at the next election by open and defiant traitors, and that the removal now of the soldiers from the seat of government would insure the overthrow by force of the present State government and leave Nashville and the State, with the thousands of Union men and women therein to be driven out by their merciless persecutors; and yet, knowing all this and the generl demoralization of the whole South, her deep and bitter prejudices against northern men and northern institutions, we have permitted or are about to present terms, honorable terms, for their admission.

What terms did the leaders of the rebellion expect when they surrendered? Those who were not included in the surrender expected to suffer the last penalty of their crimes; many of those in the highest positions succeeded in escaping from the country, and others, including the president of the rebel government, were arrested in an attempt to steal away and escape the wrath of an indignant people.—Those men felt how grievously they had sinned; how their souls were covered with perjury; and they expected death. Then they would not have stood about terms. They were humble and apparently very penitent; they had seen and felt the power of the North, and were compelled to submit to the majesty of that Government they so wickedly attempted to destroy, and all they asked was that their lives might be spared and they be permitted to return to their homes. How unfortunate was it that at that time Congress had not been called, when the legislative and executive authority could have unitedly devised and adopted such a plan of reconstruction as would have made the institutions of the country and the Government safe for all time from the demon spirit of secession and internal strife; but soon, oh, too soon, as all now see, did executive clemency, in granting wholesale pardons and ordering the return of confiscated estates to the most notorious rebels, beget a spirit of pride and defiance of the authority of the Government, until in a very few months, leading rebels demanded places and power, not from the people alone, but from the President, and many were appointed to lucrative positions under the revenue and other departments of the Government who could not and did not take the test oath which was prescribed by Congress; and which even northern men are all required to take before entering on the duties of offices assigned them.

Under the reconstruction policy of the President which he adopted, (doubtless with an ardent and commendable desire to restore order in the southern States,) the majority of the people, in open defiance of propriety and their pledges of submission, when opportunity offered, rejected all loyal Union men (a persecuted and despised class in the South) and elevated to the highest positions of honor and trust the very men who had been leaders in inducing the rebellion and who had done most in the field to starve and murder our soldiers. Now, under such circumstances, do you expect we shall stultify ourselves and render nugatory, void, useless, all our victories? Shall we leave these questions open, the spirit which induced this carnage and death unrebuked? Shall we again be put in jeopardy? Have we not spent enough of treasure—look at these thousands of millions—a sum hardly to be computed; this mortgage of one fifth of all the estates, real and personal, in the land to liquidate the debt? When we are gone and our children come up to take our places they will have to bear this burden and carry it from one to another generation as part of the price of the institutions and privileges saved to them in this struggle. Shall we be expected to forget our obligations to the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who live to enjoy the benefits and blessings of the institutions they aided to preserve? And shall we, can we, forget that host who, though dead, sleep in honored graves, and appeal to us from the very stillness of the tomb, to make their sacrifices, their death, contribute to the peace, the harmony, and perpetuity of that for which they so freely offered their lives. And shall our children rise up in after years and curse us for bartering away their birthright, or leaving it in peril, when it is in our power to secure and render it perpetual? And of that host of conspirators against the peace, the honor, and the life of the Government, not one leader has or will suffer death; and but few have ever been arrested or incarcerated; and their treason has commended them to the people of their own States, for many of them are elevated to the highest positions of honor and trust. And it is demanded we shall at once, without hesitation or delay, without any "indemnity for the past or security for the future," pronounce them worthy associates, safe guardians of the public interests; let them renew the attempt to overthrow in the forum what they failed to destroy in the field!

Does the country not know that the none tenths of the Opposition in this Congress would gladly welcome Jefferson Davis, Breckenridge or Hunter back to the Senate of the U. States? The attachment and sympathy which was apparent in the copperhead party of the North for the rebels in arms, the exultation at rebel victores, and the extreme depression when the Union armies triumphed, justify the conclusion they would prefer such for associates to the loyal men who compose the majority here, and who stand by the principles and the country against the treachery of friends or the menaces of enemies. Why, sir, there is indecent haste manifested to get these unrepentant rebel leaders into Congress, to vote down appropriations to your pensioners and to destroy your monetary system by repealing your tax laws and refusing the means to meet your obligations, and thus threaten your national honor and national life. There is even now a small portion of the Democratic party in the North who whisper repudiation, and intimate we should break faith with the bond holders who lent their means, in the hour when your credit was tested, on specified conditions. And I predict that whenever it will become popular to appeal to the mercenary feeling and the lowest prejudices of men on this question, (as it has now on the question of justice to the colored race) you will find this party growing bold and boisterous, and especially so when taxes are paid with difficulty, and when the mercenary feelings can over come the impulse to duty and to patriotism. Now, place the leaders of this rebellion in power, and how soon would they join in the attempt to repudiate the very debt they compelled us to assume?

I believe the interests of the whole country will be best promoted by an early restoration of the former relations between all the States, the re-establishment of commerce and trade without any restriction. This the people desire and expect; and whenever they see the proper spirit manifested, and proper guarantees for future peace and safety given, they will expect and demand of us the admission of these States to all the benefits conferred by representation and equality; and I believe the constituency I represent will not expect me to make the extension of suffrage to the colored race in the South a condition.—Congress having secured to this unfortunate class, by legislation, security and equality in civil rights under the law, the question of suffrage must be left to the States, and cannot be extended out of this District by congressional enactments. I refer to this merely to correct the misrepresentation made by our opponents in our own State. Their staple and capital in trade in the coming campaign will be the old appeal to the low and the ignorant about negro equality, negro suffrage, which all intelligent men understand and appreciate. One would suppose the demagogues who resort to this despicable means to obtain power would have learned ere this that we are advancing to a higher civilization, to a better appreciation of our duty to man as man, and to a better knowledge of the plain duty God requires of us toward this unfortunate race, just emerging from this long night of gloom. If they are physically and intellectually our inferiors then it is our duty to aid to lift them up from their degradation, remove the obstacles in their way, and give them fair play in an honest effort to improve their condition. I pray our Democratic friends for once to leave the negro out of the contest, and appeal to reason, and not to the mercenary interests and low prejudices of the ignorant or debased.

I must return to the question from which I have been partially diverted. What guarantees should we require? These leaders took the States out of Union and voluntarily conspired against the Government, and have by their treason brought all this suffering on the nation; and is it too great a punishment to say they, the leaders in the councils of the confederacy and in the field, many of whom had been educated at the public expense, should be disfranchised and declared ineligible to office? This might not destroy treason, but it would make it somewhat "odious." Is it asking too much of the South to do what we are willing to do for mutual safety and greater security and equality, namely, to make population the basis of representation, or do they expect to keep up the rule and idea that three white men in the South are equal to five in the North in representation? Do they want us to assume their war debts, debts contracted in violation of their oaths, and to pay for overthrowing the Government they had administered for fifty years, and which gave them such ample protection in all their essential rights?

1. Let them in good faith agree to an honest and fair basis of representation, and acknowledge us as equals under the law.

2. Let them agree that the leading, active participants in producing and carrying forward the rebellion—the class specified in our proposition—shall forever be ineligible to office under the Government, which is a very small punishment for such flagrant treason.

3. Let them absolve us forever from the payment of any portion of their war debt, and agree faithfully to administer the law passed by Congress to guaranty civil rights to all classes, and then elect loyal men who can take the test oath, and I for one will vote to admit their Representatives and accord to them equal privileges in all respects.

I believe, then, that those guarantees and the future safety of the country can only be secured by the continuance of the true loyal Union men of the country in power. We point with great pride and satisfaction to the record of this organization for the last five years. In the darkest hours of the Republic, when timid men were ready to yield, when treason South and North beset our pathway, and when dark clouds enveloped the future, this party in the field, in the halls of legislation, and among the people, clung with constant faith and unyielding tenacity to the Government and all its interests. Our faithful adherence to principle, to integity, to justice and right, under a just Providence gave us the victory in the field and at the polls. History will record the fact that the Union party, composed of the soldiers in the field and the loyal patriotic masses of the loyal States, contending successfully with the armed legions in the field and the more cowardly allies in the North and West, saved us our heritage, an undivided territory, one Government, free institutions, and universal liberty. We have here attempted—perhaps not always by the most prudent counsel and wisest policy, but with great harmony and unanimity of purpose—to make the fruits of our victories contibute to our future safety, to our national honor, to the universality among our own people of the spirit of our free institutions, and will stand upon the record before a just and intelligent people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, having spoken longer than I expected on this branch of the subject, I will come to the question I most desired to present, and one in which as a policy or interest all the people I represent are deeply and vitally interested.

The general question of protection to all of our industrial pursuits has been well discussed and faithfully presented by my colleague, [Mr. Kelley,] and I have distributed his able speech very freely in my district. I could not present it in so favorable a light or so ably as he has done, nor would I have time to attempt it. Another colleague, [Mr. Moorhead,] has also very fully, and at great length, presented this subject, especially in reference to the necessity of increased duties on iron, steel, &c., and I concur most fully with all they have said on the subject, and will be glad if I have time in an hour's speech to add some tho'ts and statistics not given by them on the general question.

Washington county, Pennsylvania, has perhaps as many or more sheep within its borders, scattered over its rich hills and richer valleys, than any county in the United States, and has obtained as high a degree of perfection and improvement in keeping, managing, and growing sheep as any other, and in the other counties of the district a large portion of the most intelligent and useful [illegible] gaged in the business. [illegible] it is a most healthful, [illegible] orable pursuit. The [illegible] the ages of the past are [illegible] poetry and song. Sacred [illegible] history abound in [illegible] the herds, the flocks, [illegible] herds. And on the [illegible] this class were honored [illegible] first to see the star as it [illegible] the Babe in Bethlehem, [illegible] to the world the birth of [illegible] and no class of men, as a [illegible] iet, are better entitled to [illegible] protection of a benef[illegible] ment.

This interest is absol[illegible] to our very existence, [illegible] largely into and often [illegible] fabric with which our [illegible] clothed and our health [illegible] secured; and no family is [illegible] dispense with the necessa[illegible] ists for it. No article [illegible] place; it is more valuable [illegible] and linen. The univer[illegible] use, the amount of capital [illegible] invested in it, all indicate [illegible] ance and permanent cha[illegible] it assumes as a product [illegible] the country. The supply [illegible] ly adequate to the demand [illegible] the necessity of heavy im[illegible] foreign wools. There [illegible] in the world better suited [illegible] there are more natural [illegible] (than here, for rearing sheep [illegible] ing wool. In all of the [illegible] middle, western, and [illegible] southern States, sheep [illegible] grow as finely, as full [illegible] health, and are as free [illegible] and with as vigorous con[illegible] in any other. They se[illegible] and thrive on the natural [illegible] prairie as well as that [illegible] tilled soil. The wool [illegible] some in weight in the S[illegible] North; but there is but [illegible] ence in the longevity or [illegible] sheep with the same q[illegible] and similar care and att[illegible] these natural advantag[illegible] readiness with which our [illegible] themselves to all the i[illegible] suits in which they find [illegible] profit, how do you acc[illegible] fact that this interest ha[illegible] little? I know of no in[illegible] employment; none whic[illegible] more frequently into the [illegible] in direct contact with [illegible] ments of life; none whic[illegible] pensive in its manageme[illegible] can, with ordinary indus[illegible] manage several hundred [illegible] all the year, and the p[illegible] is carried to market ev[illegible] day, and the larger portion of your annual profits of labor and your sheep all delivered at the same time.

In keeping sheep you are constantly enriching your soil. No animal perhaps furnishes so much return to the soil from its food as the sheep.—Its manure is dropped almost always on the highest ground and where most needed, as is evinced by the increased quantity and green appearance of the grass on the high grounds. It also assists to expel weeds, briers, bushes, and shrubs from your pastures. It will often browse or feed among these in preference to the grass, and will thus save much manual labor by expelling them from the pastures.—They are also well kept on woodland pastures in summer, and graze as well on rough as level land. In raising agricultural products and tilling the soil you are compelled to plow, to sow, to reap, to thresh, and carry to market at great labor and expense, often many days or perhaps weeks removyour annual grain crops to market, especially so when you are not contiguous to railroads or water communication; you are also exhausting the soil, and required, if you would preserve its original strength and productiveness, to add largely of guano, lime, or manure to retain its original vigor and reproductive power. One of the greatest sources of difficulty in farming the hill lands of Pennsylvania, and other States with rough surface, is the very great loss of soil when plowed, and before and after planting, from the heavy and washing rains which are almost sure to fall at some period in the spring or summer, when the ground is in a mellow or loose state or condition. I have known more land ruined and soil carried off in this than almost any other way; and have not envied the intelligence which is exhibited by many in thus exposing themselves to almost irreparable loss from this source, when their hill lands could be made, by keeping sheep, as profitable as by growing grain, and would be enriched from year to ye[illegible] with the soil unbroken, and unexp[illegible]ed to such waste. There is still anot[illegible] and very material advantage the wool-grower would have, if properly protected, over the man who tills the soil and depends on growing crops for his profits, which is in the certainty of a return for his labor and expense.

Wheat, which [illegible] in many places been the staple c[illegible] is subject, especially in latter [illegible]s, to many dangers, and is often totally destroyed, sometimes by the fly, sometimes by drought, often severe freezing when exposed in the winter season, often by rust, and by wet after being cut. It is a most uncertain crop, and to a certain extent the same may be said of almost every crop you grow on the soil.

I regard, the business of growing sheep and wool as much more pleasant, perhaps quite as healthful, intelligent and useful [illegible] of the danger to which foreign commerce was exposed, and also because of the slight protection under the tariff of 1861, the increase in Pennsylvania in the production of wool was seventy-six per cent., and in a greater ratio in some of the western States. Illinois, for example, had during ten years preceding decreased fourteen per cent; but during the first two years of the war the number increased from 769,135 to 1,206,195. This interest increased when we had control of the home market, or even partially so.

The cost of producing wool in foreign countries is comparatively small, owing to the cheapness of land and the extremely low wages paid for their attention of the sheep. Rev. G. D. Carrow, late superintendent of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in South America, speaks of sheep farming on the Pampas thus:

"In Buenos Ayres, a shepherd with his dogs and some occasional assistance from children takes all the care, besides shearing, of one thousand sheep summer and winter.—His almost unvarying subsistance is hard biscuit and fried mutton. He cultivates no vegetables, uses no milk, butter, or any of the other simple luxuries to be found in every farm-house in the United States. His house is a hovel of unburned bricks, containing only the most scanty primitive furniture. His fuel is dried dung from the bottom of the sheep fold. The warmth of the climate renders his clothing of little expense. In short, all his material modes of life are as rude and inexpensive as if he were in a semi-savage state. In a country without public or private improvements and almost without established institutions, he contributes as little to the expenses as he shares in the benefits of civilization."

The above statement gives you the key to unlock the mystery, and shows you why productions there are cheaper than in this country, and why the Government should at once interfere to prevent such ruinous competition arising from the difference in condition and value of labor and of the soil. The report of the census of 1850 showed that the aggregate value of imported wool for the ten years previous was $10,063,609, and the census shows that during the next ten years it ran up to more than three times that amount, and was put down at $30,428,157; almost two hundred per cent. increase.

The figures presented below, taken from official documents, will be interesting to show the aggregate value of woolen goods imported in the time specified, and which should have been manufactured at home and out of our own wools if we are properly protected:

AGGREGATE VALUE OF WOOLENS IMPORTED FOR TEN YEARS ENDING

1830	$86,182,110
1840	126,355,158
1850	109,023,152
1860	282,682,830

Should a nation so favorably situated as ours, having in geographical extent an empire with thousands of millions of acres of as fine soil for grass as the sun shines upon, well adapted

was the largest producer, having 41 factories which made $12,744,378 worth of woolen and mixed fabrics, an increase of 120 per cent.—A value of $8,919,019 was the product of 222 establishments in the city of Philadelphia.

"The State of New York holds the third rank in relation to this industry, its manufactures amounting to more than nine million dollars. The woolen manufactures of Maryland exhibit an increase of 86 per cent. In Ohio, which produced in 1849 a greater value of woolens than all the other western States, there was a decrease on the product of 1850, owing, probably, to the shipments of wool to Europe, which, in 1857, was found to be the most profitable disposition of the rapidly increasing wool crops of that State. In Kentucky, now the largest manufacturer of wool in the West, the product was $1,128,882, and the increase in ten years 40.4 per cent.; while in Indiana, which ranks next, it was 21 per cent., and in Missouri 18.8 on the product of 1850.

"The extension of this important manufacture is a subject of great interest to the country, inasmuch as our climate renders woolen clothing necessary throughout a large part of the Union during much of the year; and because it would supply the best market to the wool-grower."

There should be no antagonism between the wool-grower and manufacturer. Their interests when properly understood are mutual, and the Government should extend to both just such protection as will enable them to control the markets here, which would be regulated by supply and demand, and keep out the products of foreign countries.

We are not compelled to be thus dependent on other nations for anything which we can grow or manufacture here out of the productions of our own soil, and should in nowise be so for our wool, our iron, or our coal. In reference to wool, we know we can grow more sheep and raise more wool, if protected by a just tariff, than any people in the world. In England the estimate is one sheep to one and three quarters of an acre; Ohio and Vermont have one to four and one half acres; New York one to six and one half acres; Iowa one to twenty four acres; and the United States one to fifty-seven acres. Now we have at least twenty million sheep, possibly twenty-two millions, in the United States, producing over sixty million pounds of wool. We should at this time have more than twice this number of sheep and twice this amount of wool for our own consumption; and if our population increases the next twenty years as it did the last twenty, we shall need sixty million sheep to produce the wool we will require for our own people.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt if we are true to ourselves as a people; if we succeed in securing peace and harmony and proper guarantees against the recurrence of internal strife hereafter; if we are able to extend the spirit of our free institutions as we progress, the time will come, and probably within the life of some of our own children, when there will be scattered over this widely extended country one hundred millions of an active, intelligent, and industrious population. These must all be supdollars in specie. And to this there that at this moment there is and has been for some months an American free-trade league in New York, which would be much better denominated the British free-trade league, sending out its poison all over the country in the shape of tracts and documents—doubtless published by British capital—to instill in the minds of our people a doctrine which all experience here proves fallacious; for almost every revulsion to which this country has been subject for forty years has occurred when these balances were so largely in favor of Europe, and when the tariff was repealed or so much reduced as to invite this state of things.

No practical or sensible man can be led away by such miserable delusion. If the tariff of 1842 had not proved prejudicial to British interests, why should they have spent (as has since been alleged) over a million dollars here to modify and repeal it, and under the very same pretenses now offered? The practical common sense of every farmer and artisan or mechanic in any community could refute these miserable free-trade theories. Ask one of these what he thinks of the policy of purchasing thirty millions worth of iron and steel in Europe to lay a railroad over the iron ore and coal fields of Pennsylvania. Again, ask them to look at the thirty-five millions paid annually to the foreign market for laces, silks, articles of luxury, many of which are bought merely to be sold to gratify the pride and vanity of a useless class of our own people who contribute nothing to the real wealth of the country. I give here a portion of what has been so well said by the revenue commission on this subject:

"Pennsylvania could, with difficulty, pay, in any product of her own, for fifty thousand tons of iron imported from Great Britain; but her capitalists and farmers can feed and sustain a population large enough to take from her own mines and manufacture five hundred thousand tons of iron of the value of $20,000,000, and the same policy extended to her other resources makes her annual product worth $300,000,000. The proceeds of her agriculture could not be exchanged abroad for one-half of what the iron brings.

"In other words, Pennsylvania, without products of her own to spare, which she can exchange in Great Britain for fifty thousand tons of iron can manufacture ten times that quantity. The whole agricultural product of the State being thus converted into iron and other manufactures becomes, directly and indirectly, a purchasing power in the home market. The product of an acre of wheat exported to England or Scotland may import a ton of iron, but an acre cultivated for vegetables at home will purchase five to ten tons of iron.

"The purchasing power of a people who have duly mingled manufacturing industry with agricultural production is tenfold that of a purely agricultural community. The individuals of a country with such a blended industry purchase from each other, and the only limit to the power of purchase is the power of production. The population of Great Britain and the United States is respectively not far from thirty millions, yet the internal trade of the United States is of tenfold greater value than our entire foreign trade, including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. S. RUTAN ..... Late J. K. ANDERSON.

J. S. RUTAN & Co., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

JUNE 6th, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union County Nominations.

Congress.

GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;

President Judge.

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton;

Associate Judge.

AGNEW DUFF, New Brighton;

State Senate.

Col. A. W. TAYLOR, Borough;

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;

Sheriff.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Hookstown;

Register & Recorder.

DARIUS SINGLETON, Raccoon;

Clerk of Courts.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Beaver.

Commissioner.

JAS. WARNOCK, North Sewickly;

Poor House Director.

JOHN K. POTTER, Raccoon;

Auditor.

J. F. M'MILLIN, S. Beaver;

Trustees of Academy.

Dr. JOHN MURRAY, Bridgewater;
Dr. DAVID STANTON, N. Brighton;

A Falsehood Refuted.

Among the resolutions passed at the late Union Convention of this county, was one instructing whoever may be elected to represent this District in the General Assembly of this State, to vote for, and use all honorable means to pass a General Railroad Law and declaring that none but friends of that measure could receive the support of the Union party of the county. The resolutions were published in the last issue of the *Argus*; as passed, without the change or omission of a single word. What was the surprise of those who were in the Convention, then, when the last number of the *Local* appeared, to see it stated that no such a resolution passed the Convention? Honest men were not only surprised, but indignant at the publication of what was generally believed to be a wilful misrepresentation. The editor of the *Local* was in the Convention when the resolutions were read, and sat very near the writer while he read them. We do not charge him with wilful falsehood, because it may be possible he did not hear the resolution in question, or rather did not recollect it. The letters which were afterwards read from the candidates absorbed the attention of many, and they forgot what the resolutions were. We have found no man who was willing to say no such resolutions were read, although we found two who said they had no recollection of the fact. We publish below a communication from James Patterson, Esq., who was on the committee on resolutions, and a certificate from a large number of gentlemen who were present, and certify that the resolution was read. But a part of the names signed to the certificate are published, simply because we deem it unnecessary to fill our columns unnecessarily. No candid man dare say in the face of all this that the charge of the *Local* is true. The gentlemen whose names are given are too well known and respected, and we might say further that what they certify to they are willing to swear to. The strongest part of this whole matter is that there was nothing to gain by withholding the resolution from the Convention, and then publishing it. It was read in committee and adopted there, and ordered to be reported.—The letters of the candidates were read, pledging themselves to vote for the passage of such a law, and what, we ask in view of this, could be gained? What could be the inducement that prompted the course charged by the *Local*? The letters of the candidates in themselves were sufficient to pledge the Convention in favor of such a law. The resolution was read, as the writer knows, beyond even possibility of doubt, and as a a hundred gentlemen certify to, who have no earthly inducement to represent. In view of all this, then, there can be but one conclusion, and that is that any person who says or swears that it was not, is guilty of saying or swearing a wilful and deliberate falsehood. No man can say a thing was not done, when respectable gentlemen assert it was. The affirmative cannot be mistaken, and the negative must. In addition to the names published, we take the liberty of stating that Rev. D. P. Lowary and Rev J. S Bracken, of this place, both gentlemen who observe closely what passes around them, and whose words no man can doubt, were in the Convention, and assert that they heard the resolution read. We now leave our readers to draw their own inference from the course of the editor of the *Local*—what his motives probably were, and whether he was likely mistaken, or wilfully misrepresented.

BEAVER FALLS, June 2nd, 1866.

To the Editors of the Beaver Argus: Gentlemen—The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Friday last says that the Beaver *Local* declares that the resolution pledging the Representative to the Legislature from this District to vote for a General Railroad Law, did *not* pass the Convention of Union delegates, on Monday, May 28th ult.

Believing that the action of our Convention in reference to the national Union party, our candidates for State offices, and the General Railroad Law was eminently proper and exemplary, and well calculated to have a good effect, not only in Western Pennsylvania, but even in Washington City, and as this notice of the *Local*, appearing in that widely circulating paper, the Pittsburg *Commercial*, is calculated to discredit our Convention, I may, perhaps, be excused for noticing a declaration of the *Local*, and request you to publish the following brief statement of what did occur in the Convention on Monday in relation to the resolutions of that body:

I was one of two delegates to that Convention from Patterson township. When the voting for candidates was all closed, and the nominations all made, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions rose, as I supposed, to read the resolutions, when I interrupted him, with the remark that it was due to my fellow delegate, Mr. A. Robertson, and myself to state that we were instructed to support no candidates for the Legislature unless they were pledged to support a general railroad law, and having seen in committee letters from Hon. M. S. Quay and Col. A. W. Taylor, which strongly pledged each to support and advocate such a law, I called for the reading of those letters to the delegates. The Chairman of the Committee said he would do so, and commenced reading our resolutions, and after which he also read clearly and distinctly the two letters called for, (which elicited general clapping of hands among the delegates) after which he promptly moved that the resolutions as read should pass, and be adopted without debate; many voices seconded this motion, which was put and carried without any dissent.

I may further add that during that day, before or since, I heard no Union man speak of the matter who did not approve of the pledge and resolution. JAMES PATTERSON.

This is to certify that we, the subscribers, fully corroborate and support James Patterson in what he says above as to the action of the Union Convention on Monday last, on the subject of the resolutions reported to, and passed and adopted by that body, among which was the resolution pledging the delegates and their constituents to support no candidate for the Legislature who would not be pledged to support a general railroad law.

A. ROBERTSON,	SAMUEL MAGAW,
JOHN REEVES,	BENJ. WILDE,
CHAS. M. MERRICK.	

We hereby certify that we were in the Union Convention in Beaver, on Monday, May 28, and heard J. S. Rutan read the resolutions; and that the resolution in favor of a General Railroad Law was read and adopted by the Convention.

M. Weyand,	John A. Frazier,
D. L. Imbrie,	Alfred R. Moore,
J. Weyand.	W. C. Shurlock,
John Slentz,	A. J. Petit,
R. H. Barclay,	C. H. Hays,
C. A. Hunter,	J. Y. Marks,
W. W. Kerr,	L. J. Berry,
Wm. Barnes,	James Darragh,
Archy Cunningham,	Arthur Shields,
J. P. Martin,	J. A. Fleming,
John Caughey,	G. W. Powell.
Gilbert Pendleton,	Samuel G. Caughey.

THE following letters were read to the County Convention last week, and should have been published with the proceedings of the Convention, but were unavoidably omitted:

BEAVER, May 14th, 1866.

J. S. RUTAN, Esq: Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry as to my position on the "Railroad question," I have no hesitation in saying that I am in favor of a "General Railroad Law,"—such a law as will effectually break down all corporations, so far as they are corrupt and controlling in their tendencies.

In my judgment, such a law would not only hold in check the influences of grasping monopolies, but would be the most successful method of developing the resources of our great State.

You are at liberty to say to your friends, what I have said over and over again, that I will consider it my duty, if elected to the State Senate, to introduce and advocate such a law.

You must excuse the brevity of this note, as want of time prevents me from writing at greater length. Very respectively yours, &c.,

A. W. TAYLOR.

BEAVER, May 28, 1866.

JAS. S. RUTAN, Esq: Dear Sir—I observe that some of the newspapers of Pittsburg express some anxiety as to my views upon the question of the propriety of the passage of a general railroad law. If the Union Convention of to-day seems to share in their solicitude, I desire that you shall mention authoritatively that I favor the passage of such a law, and if elected to the Assembly, will advocate and vote for it.

I am frank to say that until the late session of the Legislature, my attention had not been directed to this question, and I regarded the law as unnecessary; but the fact that that body was powerless for the passage of the Cleveland & Mahoning and Connelsville Railroad bills, which largely involved the interests of Pittsburg and the western counties, on account of the resistance of powerful corporations, while others, equally broad in their scope, equally important to the public, and no more equitable, which those corporations favored, were passed almost without opposition, has satisfied me that the enactment of the Free Railroad Law is essential to the interests of the Commonwealth and the liberation of her legislation from such influences.

I am very respectfully your obd't serv't,

M. S. QUAY.

THE bill passed by the last Legislature disfranchising deserters in Pennsylvania, was signed by the Governor on Monday, and is now a law. This will deprive Mr. Heister Clymer of about 20,000 votes in the State.

Death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, which occurred at his residence, at West Point, Monday May 28th, in the eightieth year of his age. At his advanced age, death was not unlooked for, and the whole nation bear with profound sorrow that the great man has fallen. For more than half a century he has filled a large space in the history of this country, and for a quarter of a century has been the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, and himself the leader of all important military movements. Every American was familiar with the name, deeds, exploits and history of Gen Scott, and no man in this nation for so long a period, has been so respected, loved and admired. He was born at Petersburg, Va., June 13th, 1786, educated at William and Mary's College, studied law, and was appointed a Captain of artillery in 1808. In the second war with England he greatly distinguished himself, was severely wounded at Lundy's Lane, and was ever afterwards known as the hero of that battle. He published several works on military tactics and regulations which were very popular in their day. Of his brilliant exploits in Mexico and his subsequent history, we need not speak, as they are as familiar as household words. Gen Scott was the first man after Washington to be promoted to Lieutenant-General of our armies, and the distinction was well merited and accorded to him by universal consent. His name will hereafter be found on almost every page of our history for the past fifty years, and every page will add to his fame and his claim on posterity for respect and admiration.—Every possible mark of respect was shown by the President, Departments, Congress, and the army and navy on learning of his death, and throughout the length and breadth of the land every man stops on hearing of his death to express a regret and bestow on the illustrious dead a word of commendation and praise.

A Word to Sensible Men.

Ever since we knew anything about politics in this county, we have heard and read about the influence of cliques, especially the Court House clique, over county politics, and how this clique controlled nominations, promotions and governed things generally. Always after the County Convention there is more or less talk of this kind, and as our Convention is just over, and there is little, if any, just dissatisfaction at the result, we wish to say a word to sensible men in reference to this matter, and show how absurd the cry really is. At the primary meetings immediately preceding the late Convention, there were, according to the returns furnished to us, 1,786 votes polled in the county; in some districts the full Union vote was polled. All, those who voted were, so far as we can learn, qualified voters, and intelligent, independent men, who act and vote for themselves. That any set of men, or any clique, should be able to control a majority of votes in the several districts, is simply absurd, and an insult to the intelligence of the party. In our party men act for themselves, and to attempt to control, however remotely, is to be visited with indignation and defeat. That there is any set of men, whether few or many, who seek to control these matters is untrue, as any well informed man knows. In this district there is more difference of opinion, more feeling and less unity of action, than in any other in the county. The office holders and politicians seldom take part for any man, lest they offend some other, and in nine cases out of ten, scarcely any two support the same man for any office where there is a contest among a number of candidates. This whole cry originates with, and is constantly fanned by Democrats, who seek to create division and lead off defeated candidates and their friends.

Let us look at the mode of nominations in the Democratic party. Two or three gentlemen in Beaver get together and determine who shall be the candidates, and when their convention meets they get themselves appointed a committee of three to report a ticket, and whoever they report are certainly nominated. The power is thus taken from the people entirely, and given to the politicians; and yet those men cry out against the influence of cliques in our party. Is it not strange that any sensible man listens to them? If any party is and has ever been completely under the control of its leaders, it is the Democratic party. We do not deny that the office-holders about Beaver may wield an influence for a friend, but we do know they seldom exert it, and when they do it is by no organized effort, but simply by seeing the men of the townships as they come in, and presenting their case, knowing at the same time that probably the next man he meets may urge the support of another. We hope that Democratic leaders, who have for years tyranized over the masses of their own party, may not hereafter have any influence in ours. Sensible men will at once admit the correctness of our statement, and see that in the Union party the time has gone by for any clique to control its doings.

THE Union Convention in Lawrence county, on the 28th ult., passed a resolution instructing their Senator and Representative to support Governor Curtin for U. S. Senator.

The Fenian Movement.

It seems, according to telegraphic dispatches, that the Fenians have actually invaded Canada, under the direction of Gen. Sweeney. Different points were threatened, but the principal movement made last week was from Buffalo to a place known as Ft. Erie, a little Canadian town. This place, with its earthworks, was captured by Col. O'Neill, who advanced to Ridgeway, with designs on the Welland Canal, where he encountered a small body of Canadian volunteers and British Regulars. Instead of making a stand or awaiting reinforcements, the column hastily retreated to the river and endeavored to cross in a scow, and were captured by a United States revenue cutter. There are rumors of other raids on different points of the Canadian line. The Fenians have plenty of men, but their guns are generally seized, and they have no cannon. Several battles are reported to have taken place, and a number killed and wounded, but the accounts are so contradictory that it is difficult to get a true account of them.

Gen. Sweeney has issued a proclamation, and in it assures the people that the war is not made on them, but on the Government that rules over them.

Fenian meetings are being held in all the principal cities of the United States, and great excitement prevails.

Political.

J. R. Durborrow, editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, is a candidate for the nomination for Assembly in Bedford county.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that Thaddeus Stevens has no opponent for Congress in Lancaster county.

The Democracy of Somerset county have nominated for Congress, Hon. A. H. Coffroth; for Senator, J. O. Kimmel, and for Assembly, H. Findley.

The chances of Mr. D. A. Finney being the successor of Mr. Culver in Congress from the Crawford district are improving.

D. J. Morrell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Cambria county, subject to the decision of the District Convention.

Senator Hoge, of the Warren district, is canvassing for a re-nomination. A heavy fire is opened on him in the Titusville *Herald*.

The Democratic paper of Elk county urges its party friends to unite with the conservative Republicans in supporting Col Curtis, of Warren, for Congress, against Mr. Schofield.

Josiah M'Candless, Esq., declines being a candidate for the Union nomination for Assembly in Butler county.—Henry Pillow, Esq., is the only candidate.

The Westmoreland *Democrat* says that the friends of the different candidates, announced for the Legislature, have assumed the responsibility of withdrawing their names from the preliminary canvass.

Horace Maynard, and other Southern representatives prohibited from taking their seats in Congress, are making speeches in the North, endorsing the policy of that body and denouncing the caviling copperheads of the North who complain so much on their account.

Hon. Andrew Stewart's name having been mentioned for the Legislature in Fayette county, he declines the nomination in the following terms:—"Twenty-one years service in that capacity should, at the advanced age of seventy-five, excuse me. The gratifying majority I received when last a candidate in this county, embracing, of course, a large number of my political opponents, I accept as an "honorable discharge." You will, therefore, please omit my name in your next publication. Ever grateful to the people among whom I was born and expect to be buried, for past favors, I remain their obliged and obedient servant."

The Union Convention of Lawrence county was held on the 28th ult., and the following ticket placed in nomination: Congress, Hon. George V. Lawrence; Assembly, W. C. Harbison; Associate Judge, Samuel Taylor; Prothonotary, Jacob Haus; Commissioner, Asa Eckles; Auditor, P. K. Sedwick. Resolutions were passed complimenting Governor Curtin, and requesting their representatives to use their influence to secure him a seat in the Senate of the United States; endorsing and sustaining Mr. Lawrence in his course in Congress, and pledging a hearty support to General Geary in the coming campaign.

THE FRENCH GOING.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis*—the French Imperial organ in New York—in a double-leaded editorial, makes the important announcement that a definite arrangement has been entered into with the Transatlantic Steamship Company for the transportation of all the French troops from Mexico, within the time specified by M. De l'Huys in his recent interview with the American Minister. The editor explains that he makes the statement to silence the cavils of some of his American cotemporaries at the supposed bad faith of the Emperor.

A COLORED woman named Syphax, said to be an illegitimate daughter of G. W. P. Curtis, and therefore a half-sister of Mrs. R. E. Lee, has been put in possession of 17 acres of the Arlington estate, upon which she has lived for 30 years.

GOING TO MEXICO.—Thos. F. Wilson, Esq., formerly an attorney at law in Pittsburg, and late Consul at Bahia, who effected the capture of the pirate Florida, is about to be sent abroad by the State Department on a special mission, to be connected with our Mexican complications.

[From the Pittsburg Commercial.]

BEAVER COUNTY.—The straightforward and tolerant course pursued by the Union Convention of Beaver county, is particularly worthy of notice and commendation. Meeting together as brethern, yet with conflicting views on some questions, they had no difficulty in harmonizing in the preparation for the October campaign.—Tolerant of each others' views, and conceding equal honesty to all, the delegates resolved to stand together in striving for the end which all desired to reach. Having placed an excellent ticket in the field, they present a firm front to the enemy and will be sure to win the victory. They did well to present Mr. Quay for the Assembly. He is one of the rising men of Western Pensylvania. His experience and ability have already caused him to be recognized as one of the most useful of our legislators. Especially gratifying was the unanimity manifested in favor of the renomination of the Hon. George V. Lawrence for Congress. It speaks well for that capable representative that he is likely to have no competitor for the nomination. He is as good as nominated already, and his election cannot be doubted. Our friends in Beaver crowned their noble action by putting forth an unqualified demand for the General Railroad Law, and by instructing and receiving the pledges of their nominees on that momentous question. Beaver has set an example which the State may safely follow.

Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction resolution was taken up on Wednesday.

The question was taken upon Mr. Johnson's amendment to strke out the third section, which disfranchises the late Rebels till 1870.

Mr. Johnson demanded the yeas and nays, and the third section was striken out by a unanimous vote: Yeas, 43; Absent, 6.

Mr. Howard rose to offer several amendments to the pending reconstruction resolutions.

They are as follows:

Insert at the beginning of the first section the words "All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside."

If thus amended the first section would read:

SEC. 1. All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction therof are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any person of its male inhabitants being citizens of the United States not less than 21 years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than 21 years of age in such State.

SEC 3. (The original being stricken out, the following is proposed in lieu of it.) No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office—civil or military—under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. All obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defense of the Union, or for payment of bounties, or provisions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate. Section 4 in the original will be changed to Section 5, and it is proposed to amend that section so as to make it read:

SEC. 5. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for emancipation of any slave, and such debts and obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void.

SEC. 6. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of this article.

BUY LAND.—Horace Greely urges everybody "to buy land." He says: "Land is still amazingly cheap in most parts of our country, and is not destined to remain so. Immigration is very heavy; we are all sick of war, and our population increases at a rate which will double it every twenty years. The common notion that we still have an area of arable soil unappropriated is a mistake. West of Kansas and Nebraska—that is, over three hundred miles west of the Missouri—there is little good land. The central table lands of our continent lie so high as to be cold and frosty, and in summer are parched by persistent, pitiless drouth. Even were not the lack of timber a serious obstacle to settlement, not one acre in fifty could be rendered productive without irrigation and artesian wells, and these are very costly."

The Impending European War.

A Washington dispatch says: "The dispatches received at the Department of State show that a general European war is inevitable, and the result of the contest cannot but be unfavorable to Austria. First sustained by European diplomacy as a barrier against Turkey and then against Russia, Austria has been the spoiled child in conferences and Congresses, and is really made up of dowries, apanages and donations. Hence she is composed of the most heterogeneous elements of races, held together by the merest *vis inertiæ*, each kept down by the rest, and performing in its turn the same duty to its neighbors—each more strongly attached to some foreign State than to that of which it is a reluctant federate. Hungary leans to Russia, and Lombardy to Sardinian Italy, while Prussia is on anything but good terms with the more Southern Germans. Meanwhile, Louis Napoleon watches and waits, and it may be that the United States will see France and Great Britain, which perfidiously regarded our domestic troubles with callous indifference, once again at war with each other. Neither the vanquished nor the victorious on this side of the Atlantic will object to seeing those selfish Europeans experience themselves some of the horrors of war."

Steamboat Explosion.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—The steamer City of Memphis, from New Orleans for St. Louis, exploded at the foot of Buck Island, forty miles below here, at eight o'clock this morning, tearing away the forward cabin and setting the boat on fire. She had twenty-eight cabin passengers and sixty deck. About sixty persons are supposed to be lost and injured.

The steamer St. Patrick brought up the survivors. The Memphis was owned by the Atlantic Steamship Company, valued at ninety thousand dollars and insured.

Cholera at New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Eleven new cases of cholera are reported on the steamer Union, and thirty-eight on the steamer Peruvian at the lower quarantine. The number of sick received on the hospital ship May 30th, from the Union, was forty-five, and from the Peruvian twenty-nine, of which fourteen died.

FASHIONABLE NEW YORK SCANDAL.—A correspondent writes, that a fashionable couple up town in New York, married but not mated, as the story goes, quarreled a few mornings since, and the irate wife, by the advice of her parents, sued for a divorce. The case is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel. One morning it seems that the husband washed himself, as usual, in the bowl used by both, but the lady, for some reason refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another. It was brought, when the now indignant husband flung it violently on the floor, breaking it it pieces. The wife thereupon called him hard names, when he locked the bedroom door, and insisted that she should use the first bowl. She vowed that she wouldn't, if she went "with a dirty face for a week." He swore she should; and so, filling the bowl, he seized her hands, and, using sufficient force, washed her face for her. He then unlocked the door, and went to his business, while she went to consult a lawyer, and the suit began.

AMERICAN FLEET IN EUROPEAN WATERS.—Congress having decided that Captain Fox shall retain high Departmental rank on his mission to St. Petersburg, there will be such a display of United States men of war in Cronstadt Harbor as has never before been witnessed in European waters. The iron clad Monitor Miantonomah, the Colorado, the Ticonderoga, the Canandaigua, the Kearsarge, the Chattanooga, the Shamrock, mounting one hundred and twenty heavy guns, and manned by picked crews, will form a squadron well fitted to display the stars and stripes. These vessels have all been fitted out with great care, and are supplied with the most approved patterns of boat howitzers, anchors, and other appliances for which our navy has so deservedly high a reputation.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.—The suspension bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati is about completed, at a cost of $1,750,000. The length of the main span is 1057 feet. We believe this is the greatest and most costly bridge in the world.

List of Jurors for June T., 1866.

SECOND MONDAY.

Rochester boro: J. J. Anderson, Monroe Miller;

Economy: Jonathan Biddle, L. J. Herry, Benj. K. Beighley;

Hookstown: Tho's Blackamore, S. H Witherspoon;

Phillipsburgh: Henry Bimber, A. B. Jolly;

Hopewell: William Calvert;

Raccoon: Jno Christy, Tho Gormly.

Darlington: Hugh Dilworth, I. A. W; Edgar, John Davis;

Marion: Tho's French;

Independence: Leander Holmes, Wm M'Cague, jr;

Greene: John Kerr, Tho Withelow;

Industry: Rich'd Knight;

Brighton: William Lester;

Rochester tp: A. P. Lacock;

Bridgewater: John Lutton;

Harmony: David Lenz;

S. Beaver: Jas M'Elroy, John Reed;

Franklin: Sampson McQuiston;

Freedom: Robert M'Caskey;

North Sewickly: Hugh Marshall, jr., William Porter;

Frankfort boro: Tho. Nicholson, Hugh M'Cutcheon;

Moon: Joseph Nevin;

New Sewickly: Robert Porter;

New Brighton: C. W. Taylor.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 31.—The floral decoration of the graves of Confederate soldiers, buried at Hollywood, for which extensive preparations had been made, took place to day. Business was suspended in the city and nearly the entire white population repaired to the cemetery during the day to take part in or witness the memorial honor. There was no speaking or formal ceremony. The proceedings passed off quietly and without accident. The weather was clear and delightful.

Select School.

THE DARLINGTON SELECT SCHOOL will open on

Monday, June 11th, 1866.

For particulars call on or address

J. BRADFORD RHODES, Pres.,
or Dr. S. M. ROSS,
Darlington, Pa.

je6:2t.

LIST OF LETTERS, uncalled for, remaining in the Post-Office, at Rochester, Pa., June 1, 1866.

Akens Miss Emma, Abels D, Anderson Joseph, Anderson Tom A, Alexander Mrs Jane, Cherry Edgar, Clever Martha J., Cosgrave Edward, Coyne Patric, Dakin William, Dorr D R, Gray C F, Hills H C, Henderson C A, Hass Mrs Wm, Loy Miss Lizzie, Latchaw Isaac, Lennan Thomas, Ludwick C, Lyman C O, Logan John, Marshall William, McCaige Elisabeth, Martin Agnes, McCormick N, Paxon W H, Rufer Mrs Ellen, Shults Barbara, Smith James, Smith William, Stone Noland, Steel John, Sweeny Terence, Staton, Mrs Jane, Weager William, Wiseman John, Walrad Wm J, Walker James M, Wilson Perry.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Lists for the assessment of Licenses, Incomes and articles in Schedule A, will be open for the inspection of all concerned, at the offices of the Assistant Assessors,

From the 10th to the 20th of June, 1866,

during which time appeals may be received concerning any erroneous valuation.

☞ All appeals must be in writing, and specify the particular matter or thing complained of, concerning which a decision is requested. SAM'L. DAVENPORT,

je6:3t. U. S. Assessor 24th Dist. of Pa.

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises of J. I. Kane & Co., at Darlington, Beaver county, at public out-cry, on

Friday, the 8th day of June, 1866,

Two Stills, one Steam Engine and Boiler, and all the Pumps and Pipes in the Coal Oil Refinery of said firm.

Sale to commence at 1 o'l'k p. m. of said day.

DAVID SANKEY,
my30 Col. 24th District of Penn'a.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of SAMUEL GILLILAND, late of Darlington twp., Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

REV. SAMUEL PATTERSON,
JOHN McCLURE,
may30'66. Administrators.

WANTED, AGENTS—$75 to $200 PER MONTH for gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20, making the genuine lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address, with stamp, or call at BOWERS & CO., Salesrooms, No. 255 South FIFTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms.

May30,'66—4t.

Lee City Hotel,

LOCATED IN LEE CITY,

Immediately opposite the Mouth of Beaver Run on the Island.

ALEX. CLARK,

(Formerly of the Union Hotel in Beaver.)

PROPRIETOR.

THE TABLE will at all times be furnished with the best eatables that the Pittsburgh market affords.

In connection with this house is a good LIVERY STABLE, and Stabling and Feed for horses.

The patronage of my old customers while at the Union Hotel in Beaver, and all others who can make it convenient, is solicited. Give me a call and judge for yourselves of my efforts to accommodate.

may30:6m ALEX. CLARK.

Agents Wanted for our New and Beautiful work,

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF

ANECDOTES and INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION:

Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical.

Splendidly Illustrated with *over 300 designs*, portraits and beautiful Engravings.

This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story, Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac and Siege; Startling Surprises; Wonderful Escapes. Famous Words and Deeds of Women, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth. Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 507 Minor Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

may30:1m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be a meeting of the "Beaver County Oil Company," at the U. S. Revenue office, on the 16th day of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organising under the General Law.

D. L. IMBRIE, Pres't.
S. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

Piano for Sale.

THE undersigned has received from the factory of Chickering & Son, a PIANO, *perfect in every respect*, which he will sell at a low figure. Please call and examine.

E. AMBURGER.

Beaver, May 23:tf

THE BEAVER ARGUS

JUNE 6th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞WM. BINGHAM, JR., 64 Fifth st., Pittsburg, is the authorized agent for the ARGUS in that city.

RESUMED PRACTICE.—Dr. Joseph A. Phillips, late Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, has resumed the practice of his profession in Pittsburg.

☞Philip K. Faulk, a printer of Greensburg, who lost his right arm in the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, was among the successful competitors for premiums for left-handed penmanship. The literary merit of his manuscript was also highly commended.

☞The new five cent coin will be ready for delivery to purchasers, at the mint in Philadelphia, about the 25th of June, and can then be obtained in quantities of fifty dollars and upwards. Orders accompanied by the greenbacks will be received at once, and the coin forwarded by express, free of charge, as soon as ready for shipment.

TRY IT.—Crude Petroleum is being extensively used in New York for the destruction of insects on fruit and shade trees. It was found that the acids of refined Petroleum were injurious to the trees themselves but the crude is harmless and has the desired effect in permanently destroying the vermin.

POWERS OF TRUSTEES.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a recent case, Bayard against the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, involving the legality of transfers of stocks by trustees, has decidee that a trustee cannot transfer stock belonging to the person for whom the trust exists, without exhibiting the authority under which he acts. The mere presentation of stock certificates is not sufficient authority.

THE MEETING OF DUNKARDS.—The annual meeting of Dunkards was held at Waynesboro, in Franklin county, Pa., a short time ago.—*The Chambersburg Repository* says it is said to have been the largest meeting ever held for religious purposes in that county. The hospitality of the Dunkards at their meetings is proverbial, and the good things of this life were dealt out on this occasion without stint. It is computed that fifteen thousand persons were present.

☞An insane man, named Thomas Williams, was found the other day in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, and taken to the County Infirmary. The Directors are desirous of ascertaining where he came from, and think he must have escaped from an infirmary in one of the neighboring counties, either in that State or Pennsylvania, and request papers in such counties to copy this notice. He appears to be nearly sixty years old, has dark complexion, is sparely built, and nearly six feet in height.

HOME ATTRACTION.—The *New York Examiner* closes an able and complimentary article on Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet as follows: "Taking our pen simply to recommend the Cabinet Organs to our friends, we were led to the reflections above upon the great value of such *means as these for* adding to the attractions and promoting the influence of home. Whether they have convinced our readers or not, they have at least wrought so firm a conviction in our own mind, that we are determined our own home shall at once have a new attraction, and *that* a Cabinet Organ."

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—We are called upon to record another instance of loss of life by the careless handling of oil. This latest casualty occurred on the 27th ult., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Anderton, coal miner, in Bolesville, in this county. Mary, a daughter of Mr. A., aged fourteen, was preparing to get breakfast, and having kindled a fire in the cooking stove, poured carbon oil on it to accelerate its burning. Instantly the flame communicated to the oil in the can which she held in her hands, and an explosion next followed. Her clothing was soon all ablaze, and her shrieks brought her parents to the rescue, but not in sufficient time to prevent her from being dreadfully burned. The mother's clothing became ignited, and before the flames could be extinguished by the father, she too was fearfully burned. The daughter suffered in great agony until four o'clock in the afternoon, when she expired. Mrs. Anderton's injuries are of a severe nature. Mr. Anderton had his hands and feet burned, but not seriously. The fire also communicated to the furniture in the kitchen, but was extinguished before it obtained headway.

MURDER IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says: One of the most unprovoked and reckless murders that we have been called upon to record for a long time, took place on Saturday night, 26th ult., in the Borough of Temperanceville, on the south side of the Monongahela river. The facts are as follows: About nine o'clock on Saturday night, a young man named Roberts, in company with several others, entered the tavern of Charles B. Stein, near Saw Mill Run, and called for some liquor, which was given them. Subsequently the party—with the exception of Roberts, who withdrew from the rest and stood at the farther end of the counter—became very noisy, and were ordered to leave by Mrs. Stein. This they refused doing, when Stein, who stood behind the bar, drew a revolver and fired two shots into the crowd, which fortunately struck no one. He then fired at Roberts, who fell to the floor without a groan. The party who had created the disturbance fled immediately from the scene, and Stein, who has but one leg, made instant preparation for flight. Meeting two boys in the street, he engaged them to row him across the river, which they did. On reaching this side he went to Shield's grocery in the First ward, where he borrowed a dollar, out of which he paid the boys ten cents each, and started up Penn street, since which time nothing has been heard of him. About half an hour after the shooting had taken place the men who had accompanied Roberts to Stein's house returned and found him lying just where he had fallen. On lifting him up they discovered that his face and bosom were dyed in blood, and that he had been shot in the right temple, about an inch above the eye. He was still alive, though unable to speak intelligibly. A litter was prepared and he was taken to the residence of his father in Monongahela borough, where he expired a little before eleven o'clock.

County Executive Committee.

The following persons have been selected by the Chairman as the Union County Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

Beaver: M. Weyand, Chairman, J. S. Rutan.
Borough: John Caughey, J. R. Harrah.
Bridgewater: Wm. Barnes, Chas. Stone.
Big Beaver: C. P. Wallace.
Brighton: David W. Scott.
Chippewa: John S. Herron.
Darlington: Dr. W. C. Sherlock.
Economy: George Neely.
Fallston: George N. Taylor.
Franklin: John H. Wilson.
Freedom borough: W. W. Kerr.
Freedom district: J. Paul.
Green: S. Nelson.
Frankfort: W. H. Frazer.
M'Guire: John Nelson.
Hopewell: Robt. C. Scott.
Industry: John Wilson.
Independence: Arthur Shields.
Marion: Thomas Phillis.
Moon: D. B. Short.
New Brighton: S. Magaw, John Boyle, E. Hoops.
New Sewickly: Henry Gœbring.
North Sewickly: Dr. J. M. Witherow.
Ohio: John Slentz.
Patterson: James Patterson.
Phillipsburg: Robert Routh.
Pulaski: W. W. Irwin.
Rochester: S. J. Cross, A. T. Shallenberger.
Raccoon: James Smith.
South Beaver: John Roberts.

JOHN Y. MARKS, Ch'n Co. Com.

SOLDIERS' MEETING.—In pursuance of a public call a number of the soldiers of Beaver county met in the Court House, in this place, on Thursday evening, May 31st, and organized by appointing Thomas Hunter as Chairman, and Robert Anderson as Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, the following delegates were selected to attend the Soldiers' State Convention to be held in Pittsburg on the 5th of June, viz: Capt. J. Weyand, Sergeant Robert Dickey and Sergeant J. R. Harrah.

On motion the soldiers of Beaver county are respectfully invited to meet at the Court house, in Beaver, on Saturday, June 16th, 1866, at 7 P. M., to organize a Soldiers' League, and to take such other steps as may be deemed prudent to advance the interests and cultivate a more friendly feeling among the soldiery of the county.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. HUNTER, Ch'n.
ROBT. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JUNE.—This superior magazine leads off with a suggestive steel plate called "The Mother's Blessing," illustrating a romantic story. The fashions are distinguished as usual for elegance and appropriateness. Airily graceful and delicately gay, they befit the month of roses, of summer skies and soft south winds. "The Music Mistress," a good wood-cut, also illustrates a story. Then follow some well chosen designs which the ladies will find useful, a Gored Dress, an Oriental Braiding Pattern, The Spanish Fichu, Grecian Coiffure, fashionable caps and bonnets. "The Old Family Clock," occupies the musical pages. The stories in this number are excellent.

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00. Single numbers for sale by the news dealers.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

A Card.

EDS. ARGUS:—I have lately been informed that I am charged with having been the author of an article or articles published in the *Local*, concerning the Beaver County Poor House, its Steward, &c. The charge is false. I have not been the author nor participant in any article or articles published in any paper concerning the Institution or its officers. If this is not sufficient to satisfy the author of this false charge upon me, who, I presume, is known to many citizens of this county, I earnestly request him or they to take proper measures to refute this declaration, and place us in a true position before the public.

June 1st, '66. JAS. BRITTAIN.

☞The Board of Claims for the settlement of military claims having been dissolved, the duties of the Board are now performed by Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of this county, under the supervision of the Adjutant General, Auditor General and State Treasurer. A very great labor will devolve on Mr. Nicholson, as there are still unsettled an immense amount of claims, notwithstanding the number adjudicated is very large. Mr. N. is well qualified for the position, and we are pleased to hear of his appointment.

☞Gen. J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General, has appointed Samuel Hamilton, whose name was before our County Convention for the office of Register & Recordor, to a clerkship in his office. Mr. H. left for Harrisburg last week to enter upon its duties.—Gen. Campbell deserves the thanks of our people for this recognition of the claims of county, and of the merits and services of a disabled soldier.

☞Gov. Curtin has ordered Gen. W. W. Irwin to remain on duty for the purpose of taking charge of the military claims of Pennsylvania against the U. States, growing out of the operations of the State in furnishing her quota of troops to the national armies.

☞The Harrisburg *Telegraph* last week appeared in a new dress and enlarged form. The *Telegraph* is a spicy Union paper and is very ably conducted. We are glad to record this evidence of its prosperity.

The Beaver County Poor House.

EDS. ARGUS:—The exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures by the Directors of the Poor, &c., of Beaver county, as audited and published heretofore, being necessarily general, comprehending in small compass and under general heads, the financial operations of the year 1865, it may be proper, for the information of taxpayers, that something more in detail be presented, so that the objects for which public funds have been expended by the Board, be known and understood; I therefore ask a small portion of your space for this purpose.

The total amount of money received for the year was $9,203,98. Of this, $1,000 was received, as the voucher will show, on the last day of the fiscal year. This amount, although mostly required to pay the bills falling due on that day, was received too late to be paid out, and therefore is necessarily shown as being in the hands of the Treasurer.

Of the money expended, $2,272,82 was paid for support of insane paupers. Of these there were sixteen, viz: J. Saunders, A. H. Conrad, J. Phillips, Johanna Baker, Sarah Hannah, Michael Russell, Edw'd Bayler, Nancy M'Carrell, Eddy Haid, R. A. Findley, Henry Burtell, Mary Miller, Rob't Allen, John Dolen, Ann McIlvain and Mary Leonard, whose board, attendance, clothing, &c., were paid by the Directors, according to the rates fixed and required by law. Thus, it will be seen, that nearly the one fourth of the entire expenditures were required for this unfortunate class of paupers, who must necessarily be maintained at the Insane Hospitals; there being no suitable apartment or means at the Poor House of controling and restraining them, or affording that peculiar attention, medical and otherwise, required in their cases. Another considerable item of expense is the aid given to persons outside the Poor House, who require aid, but who, with some assistance thus rendered, are prevented from becoming wholly a public charge. Of this class there were Alex. Lozier, Ruth Burton, G. Miller, Sarah Ringiron, H. W. Baker, E. J. Duck, Sarah Schrum, Charles Wigley, James Hartford, Morris Gollver and G. W. Hoyt, who received aid. There was paid for the support and board of this class, $462,50, and for medical attendance and nursing, $274,25. Our exposes in this regard are much increased by our position. The Railroads passing through our county bring within our limits destitute persons, who, on account of accidents or illness often become, for the time, a public charge; and these often require considerable expense for medical attendance, nursing, &c.

There was paid during the year one payment on the additional land formerly purchased by the Board, $200; for mowing machine, purchased in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Jury, $165; for hay rake, $40; other farm implements and repairs to same, $45,38; for harness, $48; for repairs to the premises, including material, carpenters' and masons' work (a large part of which repairs were rendered necessary by the flood), $131 55; for yoke cattle, $100. This leaves the sum of $5,464,48 as the amount expended (including the balance in hands of Treasurer as above) in and about the support of the paupers in the Poor House itself. This sum embraces the supporting, clothing, medical attendance, Directors', Attorney's, Treasurer's and Steward's salaries, Justices' and Constables' fees, labor hired, smithing, ferriage, coffins, fuel, and all other expenses attending the support of the paupers in the Poor House.

The whole number of paupers in the Poor House during the year was 55; males, 27, females 28.* Of the males, 3 are blind, 1 deaf, dumb and blind, 6 idiotic or imbecile, 3 cannot walk, and but two are able to perform field labor. Of the females, 2 are blind, 1 deaf and dumb, 14 are idiotic or imbecile, and 3 cannot walk.

There was produced on the farm—wheat, 143 bushels; rye, 50; corn, 600 (shelled); oats, 60; potatoes, 600; beans, 15; beets, 7; onions, 6; apples 40; cabbage, 250 heads; sauerkraut, 4½ bbls; pickles, 5 bbls.; sorghum, 103 gallons; hay, 15 tons.

Stock on the farm—2 horses, 9 cows, 1 yoke cattle, purchased during year, 5 head young cattle, 28 hogs. There was slaughtered during the year 2900 lbs pork, 1100 lbs beef. There were manufactured during the year, 55 gallons apple butter, 16 gallons other butters, 1000 lbs butter, 2 bbls cider vinegar, 7 bbls soap, besides many other similar articles useful and necessary for the paupers. Of clothing, there were made for paupers, 31 women's dresses, 11 aprons, 3 sacques, 8 bonnets, 22 pair stockings and all necessary under-clothing; for the men 23 pair pants, 39 shirts, 46 pair socks; 22 pillow-slips, 13 sheets, 19 comforts, 2 quilts, 3 skirts (quilted), 13 towels, &c., &c.

The expenditures of the Board are large, and necessarily increasing with the large increase in the number of paupers. The high price of groceries, material for clothing, labor, and everything pertaining to the support of the institution ran the expenditures of 1865 up to a high figure.—With a return to old prices prevailing five years since the Board will be enabled to reduce the aggregate accordingly. WM SHRODES, *Steward*.

*This does not include either the insane or those receiving aid outside the Poor House.

Interesting to Farmers.

The new Woolen Factory of Mr. Jos. Pontefract is now ready to do all kinds of custom work, as will be seen by his advertisement in another column, to which attention is directed. Those of our readers in the country who have wool to work up, would do well to give him a call. Mr. P. is a wool manufacturer of long experience in the business, and is determined that the work turned out at his Factory shall be second to none in the country, and further that it shall be done on short notice and reasonable terms. Remember the place, nearly opposite Gilliland's Store, New Brighton, Pa.

NEW STYLE.—The new hats worn by the young ladies, in the shape of a dinner plate, laid upside down on the top of the head. But, it's the fashion.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. OHL.

Flour per bbl		$10 75
Dried Apples per bus		2 50
do Peaches	"	3 00
Wheat	"	1 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	45
Flax Seed	"	2 25
Beans,	"	1 75
Potatoes,	"	1 25
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal,	"	80
Eggs,	per doz	20
Butter,	per lb	25
Hams,	"	25
Shoulders,	"	13
Sides,	"	15
Tallow,	"	15
Lard,	"	18
Candles,	"	20
Molasses,	per gall	90
Carbon oil,	"	70

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

TUESDAY, June 5, 1866.

BEANS—$1 70@2 00 per bush.
BUCKWHEAT—$2 25 per bush.
POTATOES—Peachblows, $3 25 per bl.
EGGS—24@25c per dozen.
BACON—Shoulders—8,000 lbs, 14½@14¾c. Ribbed Sides—6,000 lbs, 17½@17¾c. Hams—plain—sales 7,000 lbs, 21½@22c; Canvassed Sugar Cured, do—4,000 lbs, 23@23½c. Country meat found ready purchasers at full price.
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 16@17c, and Goshen, 21@22c.
BUTTER—Prices range from 25@28c
FLOUR—Extra family winter wheat—Sales 200 bbls, $12 00@12 50; sales 160 bbls, $12 60@12 75, and 100 bbls. do, $13 00. Fancy lots sold above these figures. Spring wheat flour—Sales 200 bbls choice to arrive, $11 25, sales 100 do, $11 00; sales 75 do, $10 75;

Boston Wool Market.

JUNE 1.—The demand for wool continues quite active at this point.—Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 825,000 lbs, at a range of 45@75c for fleece, and 40@70c for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of common and fine Western fleece at 45@55c; Indiana and Michigan at 50@60c; Ohio at 55@65c for medium and fine; Pennsylvania and Virginia do. at 60@67c; and a small lots of choice, double extra and picklock do. do. at 68@75c. The transactions in pulled have been quite large, and confined principally to the super and extra grades, at a range of 50@60c for the former, and 60@67½c for the latter, a few very select parcels realizing 70@71c. In California, sales of 9,000 lbs common at 25c; 8,000 lbs new fleece, good and choice quality, at 35@40c; 9 lb; also, 9,000 lbs Spring clip do., a very clean and superior article, at 40@45c. In Texas Wool, sales of 30 000 lb at 30½, and 10,000 lbs at 30c ⅌ lb. In Canada Combing, sales of 3,000 lbs choice at 85c ⅌ lb. In foreign Wool, sales of 800 bales Capeland Mestiza at 35@42½c for the former, and 26@36c for the latter.

E. PERT. STEWART. R. A. WILSON.

WILSON & STEWART'S

ROCHESTER

Boot & Shoe

EMPORIUM.

WE WOULD RESPECFULLY INFORM the public that we have opened a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

IN ROCHESTER, PA.

Having purchased a large and well selected Stock of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters Slippers, &c.,

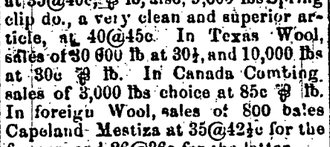
direct from the manufacturer's, we are prepared to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any any establishment in Pittsburg or this county.

As we intend to remain permanently in the business, we will endeavor to always sell cheap, keep as great a variety and as good an article as the eastern market affords.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. *All Goods Warranted.*

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
may30:6m ROCHESTER, PA.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,



Manufacturers of

REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS & CARBINES,
For the U. States Service. Also,

Pocket and Belt Revolvers,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot Guns, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and office, should have one of

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, *Ilion, N. Y.*
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
No. 40 Courtland st, N. Y.

Dr. D. Stanton,
Surgeon, Physician & Pension Agt,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE and Residence at lower end of Broadway. [may24, '66-1y.

4th

GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING MILLINERY AND

Straw Goods.

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

BRIDGEWATER

BONNETS,
Silk, Mourning and Straw, all the latest styles.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Hats,
Large stock, *Latest Styles*, all cheap.

Trimmings.

All kinds, *very cheap*. Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Ornaments, Silver Fancy and Mixed Cords and Tassels, Hair Rolls, Hair Netts, Fancy Combs, Fancy and Mourning Collars, Embroideries, all kinds, Shirt Fronts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Dress Buttons, Braids, Cords and Ruffles, old Ladies' Caps, &c.

SHAWLS.
Very cheap.

LADIES' FINE BASKETS,

Hosiery & Gloves,

BLACK & WHITE BALMORAL SKIRTS, MEN & BOYS' HATS, HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' CLOTHS.

Men's white and colored Shirts.

SHOES.
Lasting and Kid Gaiters, cheaper than ever.
☞These goods will be sold *very cheap.*
NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

Millinery.
Straw Bonnets and Hats altered and cleaned, VERY CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.
Men's shirts made to order. Machine stitching.
☞Remember the place — opposite the store of A. C. Hurst, corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

HO! EVERYBODY!

BEAVER BOOT AND SHOE

EMPORIUM!

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION

TO PURCHASERS!

HAVING just received a large stock of LADIES', GENT'S BOYS' & CHILDREN'S SHOES BOOTS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c.,

For Spring and Summer Wear,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

I am prepared to accommodate my old customers and the public generally. I have the best selected stock ever offered in Beaver, purchased at reduced prices, and will be sold at rates so low that purchasers will be reminded of old times. If any of the stock sold should rip, I will repair it free of charge. Thankful for past favors, I still claim a liberal share of public patronage. ROBT TALLON,
(At Old Stand,)
apr18 BEAVER, PA.

THE GREAT SECRET!

TO ANGLERS AND OTHERS—Upon the receipt of 30 cents I will send the "Secret art of catching fish with the hook and line," giving full and ample directions how to succeed well in catching all the different species of fish that inhabit the waters of the United States. Also, "The celebrated Indian fish charm, or Chinese art of catching fish."—This means of taking fish and the manner of doing it, has heretofore been known to but few. The value of such knowledge admits of no question, and is really worth more than a thousand times the price asked. Send 30 cts enclosed in a letter and you will receive the secrets by return mail. Address
E. ERNEST,
may23:1t York Springs, Adams co., Pa.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.
may16,'66. [iswly.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me.
may16,'66. [iswly.

If you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Wurr's Drug Store

$25. THE $25.

Union Business College!

Hancock and Clayton Hall,
Eighth and Spring Garden streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A.M.,
President and Consulting Accountant.

Extraordinary Inducements!!

Novel and Permanent Arrangement of Business College Terms,

From April 1 to October 1, 1866,
AND SUCCEEDING YEARS.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Commercial Law,

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SCHOLARSHIPS, including the same Subjects, as above: *Time limited to three months,*

TWENTY DOLLARS.

Penmanship, Three months.....$7
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three mos..... 10

The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this college to make a considerable reduction in the summer rates

From October 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867,
And succeeding years, as before,

Life Scholarships.....$35
Scholarships 3 months..... 25
Penmanship, 4 months..... 10
Penmanship and Arithmetic, 3 months..... 12

Special terms for Clubs, Soldiers, and for the sons of Ministers and Teachers.

Day and evening instruction for both sexes, all ages, in banking, storekeeping, bookkeeping, penmanship, pen drawing, phonography, arithmetic, mensuration, algebra, geometry, the calculus, navigation, surveying, engineering, gauging, mining, mechanical drawing, commercial law, German, telegraphing, and the English branches, at moderate peices.

Endorsed by the public as the most successful Business College of the country, as is evidenced by the fact, that

Four Hundred and Two Students

have entered in the
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

Principals of Departments.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M.
George B. Snyder, R. S. Barnes,
C. N. Farr, J. T. Reynolds,
Henry Keim, A. E. Rogerson A. M., C.E.

Supported by an able Corps of Assistants.

☞Call or send for a catalogue, College Currency, and Pierce's Practical Educator.

OFFICE--531 North Eighth Street.
ap18:2m THOS. M. PEIRCE

License Notice.

LIST of applicants for License at June Sessions, 1866:

HOTELS, &C.

James P. Parrish.....Brighton tp;
John Alleband.....Darlington boro;
Adam Johnston.....Rochester boro;
Richard Doncaster..... do do
David Magaw.....New Brighton boro;
John Davis.....Darlington boro;
R. L. Baker (Trustee)...Harmony tp;
Michael Camp, jr.....Rochester boro;
Samuel Wallace.....New Sewickly tp;
John H. Camp..... .....Rochester boro;
Andrew Swaney.....Greene tp;
Nicholas Rufer.....Phillipsburg boro;
David Johnston.....Big Beaver tp;

To sell liquor in quantities not less than one quart, with goods, wares and merchandize:

Wm. Breitenstein.....Economy tp;
C. F. Kearcher.....Phillipsburg boro;
Peter Angel.....Bridgewater boro;
R. L. Baker (Trustee)...Harmony tp;
G. C. Speyerer.....Rochester boro.
Jno. S. Dickey.....Bridgewater.

EATING HOUSES.

Francis Blount.....New Brighton boro;
W. & J. Breitenstein.....Economy tp;
Henry Wagner.....New Brighton bor;
John Aber.....Industry tp;
Elizabeth Ripper.....Freedom District.

may16'66 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

Notice In the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, and approved nisi, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Lyon, dec'd. Ann G. Lyon, adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Jameson, dec'd.—Elizabeth Jameson, adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Jacob Londas, dec'd. Alexander Temple, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $299 95, retained by widow of James Murray, dec'd. Nathan Eakin, adm'r.

Personal property with claim of $278 25 on Henry Briggs, amounting in all to $300, retained by widow of Jacob Warner, dec'd. J. C. Wilson, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $160 95, retained by widow of John Walton, dec'd.—Andrew Watterson, adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $282 50, retained by widow of Jacob Umstead, dec'd.—Ann Umstead, adm'rx.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 6th day of June, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

may16 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL MOORE, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. FRAZER, Executor,
mar7 Hanover tp.

$10 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who shall bark any trees or shall commit depredations in either of the Water Lots, or shall injure any Shade, Ornamental or Forest Trees, growing within the borough. By order of Council.

my23:3t WM. S. BARCLAY, Cl'k.

DOCTOR

JNO. C. LEVIS

Will Practice Surgery & Medicine.

OFFICE adjoining the new Drug Store of Levis & Proudley, Dunlap's corner, Bridgewater, Pa. [may28

Union Hotel,

BEAVER, PA.

J. B. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. April 4, 1866.—1y

THE CABINET ORGAN!

What It Is.

The grand old organ that has for centuries filled Church, Palace, and Cathedral with its colossal harmonies, is becoming daily more valued and appreciated by religious associations, and its almost universal introduction into the churches of our country has been prevented only by its great cost. This obstacle is now removed by the process of invention, improvement and perfection, as applied to the Melodeon and Harmonium, and we have the result in an instrument which, considering its bulk and cost, is

A Musical Wonder.

The CABINET ORGAN, perfected and patented by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, has now been before the public but two years, and yet such are its unequaled qualities that it has found into church, school and family in all parts of our country. The Art Critic of the New York *Tribune* says of it in his department: It has been blown by the wind of genuine success from Boston to San Francisco. That M. & H. have succeeded in making a better small instrument than any other—from little bandbox like things to those which, though portable and not larger than a piano, can make themselves felt in a church—is the universal opinion of the musical profession. They agree that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in equal perfection in Europe. The tone is pure and full, and with an immense body for so small a provocative mechanical force. They stand rough travelling, bad usage, and will live in climates which kill American missionaries."

The Rev. Dr. PRIME, the well-known editor of the New York *Observer*, in his editorial correspondence, speaking of the insufficiency of the Melodeon to take the place of the Pipe Organ, says: "But the want is fully met by the Cabinet Organ. With your eyes shut you cannot distinguish its sound from that of the Pipe Organ itself. It is admirably adapted to the performance of sacred music, psalms, tunes, anthems, chants, &c., and it is a grand accompaniment when the congregation sings, and is just the instrument that ought to be used in all churches where the people all wish to have the privilege of bearing a part in the praise."

200 Organists and Pianists,

the most eminent of their profession in the country, have given written testimony to the superiority of these instruments over all others of their class. The Cabinet Organ is, in brief, commending itself to musicians and to the people everywhere. Its great power, its purity and sweetness of tone, and its scope of expression, added to its durability and complete construction, cannot fail to make it a universal favorite. Such is the degree of perfection to which these instruments have been brought, that it is alike suited to the purposes of churches, halls, schools, and private parlors, and is admirably adapted to both sacred and secular music, and it is believed that it will bear no unimportant part in education and establishing a popular musical taste wherever it goes.

The Subscribers are the exclusive wholesale Agents for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ for Western Pennsylvania, and furnish them at exactly the same price as charged at the Factory.

The subscribers are anxious to send to every person, whether intending to purchase an instrument or not, a copy of the Cabinet Organ Circular, which contains a great amount of very interesting information. Sent post-paid to any address.

CHAS. C. MELLOR & CO.,
81 Wood Street,
Between 4th St. and Diamond Alley,
may16,'66—1m. Pittsburg, Pa.

New Barber Shop!

SHAVING HAIR-CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING, &c.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS having just returned from the army, where he has served for almost three years, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened his shop in the north end of the MARKET HOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please them. [dec13:2m

COAL!

I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can, at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M'Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of Wm. Porter, Esq. Orders left with John A. Frazie, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger, Bridgwater, M. Camp, jr., Rochester, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOLTER,
nov8 Bridgewater.

Lost:

COMMISSIONERS' RECEIPT for Unseated Lands in the borough of Bridgewater, for the years 1861 and 1862, allowed on settlement with J. M. Barbour, Collector of Taxes, April 2, 1862, for $32,28. Any person finding the same will please return to HOS. ALLISON, Treasurer of School Board, Bridgewater. [apr26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES MURRAY, late of Darlington township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN EAKIN, Administrator.
apr4'66. Darlington tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JACOB WARNER, late of Industry tp., Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.
mar14'66. Beaver boro

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN B. HALL, late of Raccoon twp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT S. HALL, Industry tp.,
JAMES ORR, Raccoon tp.,
mar28'66. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES JAMESON, late of Georgetown Borough, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement

ELIZABETH JAMESON, Adm'rx.
mar14'66. Georgetown Boro'

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Our foreign trade with France is less than a fifteenth part of the value of our domestic trade. The strength and wealth of a country should be measured by the quantity and value of its productions which it consumes, and not by what it sends to other countries. No civilized nation obtains from other countries a tenth of its consumption. Massachusetts and Philadelphia contribute to the consumption of the United States more than all Europe; so also the city of New York and New Jersey.—The trade between Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey on the one side and the New England States on the other vastly exceeds our trade with Europe."

It is in the power of foreign capitalists and manufacturers, owing to their low-wages system or cheap labor and immense capital, to subordinate our productions, to overthrow or greatly cripple, without danger to themselves, our American interests, and I am fully impressed with the absolute necessity there exists now, more perhaps than ever before, for the interference on the part of Congress to place these producing interests and sources of our greatest wealth as a nation on a basis which cannot be shaken by these gambling speculative movements of British or American theorists.

Our national debt, the legacy of this unholy rebellion, and which must be met in good faith, will yet (as taxes are collected in times of national depression, and when this obligation is met with great difficulty) try the patience and integrity of the whole people, and we must be the more careful to husband our resources, develop the means of our own strength, gird ourselves up for the contest, give just and adequate encouragement to all industrial pursuits, learn to depend on ourselves, our own labor, our own capital; invite to our western lands agriculturists and wool-growers; to our rich, inexhaustable mines of coal, iron ore, lead, copper, and gold the hardy colliers and miners; bring to our use the water and steam power of the nation, which have already added a hundred fold to the productive energies of the country; distribute labor and let it find a just reward and ready payment, so that you shall have a just portion of consumers as well as producers; build up manufacturers of wool, of cotton, of iron, &c., on your own soil; create a home market, the best market you can have; buy nothing abroad which you can make at home. If we shall exhibit wisdom enough to do this we shall be able *in tempore* to meet all our obligations to the Government, to the country, to ourselves, and our children.

CHAS B HURST

Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities., INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as *Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.*

Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct., the North America of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.

Farms, houses and lots for sale.

Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Isl and Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.

I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

CHAS. B. HURST

Rochester, Nov. 29, '65

BEAVER ACADEMY,

An English, Classical and Commercial School, for Young Men and Boys,

At BEAVER, PENN'A.

THE Spring session of this Institution will open on

Wednesday, April 4th, 1866,

and close on Wednesday, 27th June, 1866.

☞ For circular and other particulars, address the Principal, M. GANTZ, New Brighton, Pa., or H. HICE, Sec'y. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa. mar21,'67:2m

LAUGHING GAS!

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, BRIDGEWATER, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Denistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better, than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of DANIEL DERRINGER, late of Ohio tp., Beaver county, Pa, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Executor,
may9'66. Ohio tp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOHN EWING, late of Raccoon twp., Beaver co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID EWING, } Executors,
ALEX. EWING, }
apr4'66. Raccoon tp.

RICH'D. H. AGNEW,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

DEEDS and other instruments written.—Office with Clerk of Courts, west wing of Court House. [may16:2m

C. E. CHAMBERLIN..... S. WINANS.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS,

OILS,

VARNISHES,

AND PUTTY.

AGENTS FOR EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.
Dec6,'65.

NEW ARRIVAL

Of Goods,

AT

B. MULHEIM'S

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now receiving NEW GOODS consisting of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW BLINDS, VARIETY GOODS, WILLOW WARE, BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Having thoroughly refitted my Store Room, and in daily receipt of Goods from New York city, I offer to the public cheaper than can be bought in Pittsburg, or any neighboring village. An examination of my large and varied stock will convince all that what I publish is strictly true.

☞ Remember the place. apr3'66

Woolen Factory

IN NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

THE subscriber having thoroughly refitted and prepared the property known as the Tub Factory, directly opposite the Post Office, in New Brighton, Pa., is now prepared to do all the work generally done in a first-class Factory, such *MANUFACTURING BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATINETS, &c, SPINNING YARN, CARDING ROLLS, FULLING & CLOTH FINISHING.*

Employing none but the best workmen, and using first-class machinery, the Public may rest assured that their work will be well done and promptly delivered.

Give us a call and examine our goods and prices before going elsewhere. All work warranted. JOS. PONTEFRACT.
New Brighton, Apr. 3, '66:3m.

Hice & Rutan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond, (immediately in the rear of Court House,)
BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

TRIAL LIST

FOR JUNE TERM, 1866

SECOND WEEK.

Wm Eakin's Ex'r	vs Henry Jordan & wife
R Ashhurst & Co.	vs G C Bradshaw;
James Collins, et al	vs W M Shirts, et al:
Patterson & Davidson	vs Martha Souders;
Charles Thorn	vs Margaret Higby,
L Rawden's heirs	vs John T Holmes;
John Tintsman	vs Amos Bond.
Michael Main	vs Abraham Hunter.
N C & B V RR Co.	vs Wm Jones;
same	vs John Beatty's Ex'r.;
David Beatty	vs Alex. Robinson.

my9'66 M. WEYAND, Pro.

BARBER,

HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

STATE & COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Taxes for 1866, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Phillipsburg,	May 14,	Bimber's hotel;
Freedom,	15,	M'Caskey's;
Harmony,	16,	Store;
Rochester bor,	17,	Donegster house;
Rochester tp.,	18,	do do
Beaver,	19,	Office;
Bridgewater,	21,	Proudley's hotel;
Fallston,	22,	Toll house;
New Brighton,	23 a 24,	Huron house;
Patterson,	25,	Store;
Beaver,	26,	Office;
Georgetown,	28,	Hotel;
Glasgow and Ohio tp,	29,	Jesse Smith's hotel;
Island Run,	30,	Darragh's store;
Industry,	31,	Aber's store;
Pulaski,	June 1,	R. Wallace's;
Economy,	15,	G. Neely's;
Franklin,	18,	Autenreith's store;
Marion,	19,	G. Hartzell's;
North Sewickly,	20,	N. Hazen's;
New Sewickly,	21,	G. Rauscher's;
Darlington boro,	25,	A. J. Cook's;
Darlington tp,	26,	J. P. Dilworth's;
B. Beaver, Galilee,	27,	Græbing's hotel;
B. Beaver, Homewood,	28,	Johnston's hotel;
Chippewa,	29,	Mrs. Cunningham's;
Beaver,	30,	Office;
Brighton,	July 2,	R. Eakin's.
S. Beaver,	5,	Jos. Lawrence's;
do and Ohio,	6,	Kerr's store;
Ohio,	7,	M. R. Deringer's;
Hookstown,	9,	Swearingen's hotel.
do and Greene,	10,	do do
Hanover and Greene,	11,	H. Hutchinson's;
Frankfort,	12,	H.M.M'Cutcheon's;
Hanover,	13,	Adams' store;
Beaver,	14,	Office;
Raccoon,	16,	D. Ewing's;
Independence,	17,	John Holmes';
Hopewell & Indepen'ce	18,	Johnston's store;
Hopewell,	19,	R. Scott's;
Moon,	20,	Wm Elliot's.

☞ Payments can be made in the adjoining districts. All licenses must be paid before the 1st of July. M. R. ADAMS,
April9'66:2m. Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS:

FORMERLY

The Dime Savings Institution,

67 *FOURTH STREET,*

Nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.—Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to Nov. 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock; and from Nov. 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

BOOK OF BY-LAWS, &c., furnished at the office gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

Board of Managers:

President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Prest's—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. M. M'KINLEY.

A. Bradley,	Wm. K. Nimick,
A. S. Bell,	F. Rahm,
John S. Dilworth,	Joshua Rhodes,
G. Follansbee,	John Scott,
H. H. Graham,	Robert C. Schmertz,
	Christopher Zug.

Solicitors—D. W. and A. S. Bell. [my16:1m

BRUSH FACTORY REMOVED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM all who deal in or use BRUSHES that he has removed his BRUSH MANUFACTORY from No. 26 Fifth street to No. 120 Wood street, two doors above Fifth, where he will be able to offer the most complete stock of brushes ever offered in Pittsburg, and at prices that will defy competition, and of a quality unsurpassed in point of style and durability. Wholesale dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to call at our new establishment and examine our stock and prices before going East to purchase. We will very willingly duplicate any eastern bill of goods.

D. STEWART,
120 WOOD STREET.
my16'66.—1m. Two Doors above Fifth.

HEALY'S PATENT SELF-ACTING Wagon Brake.

THE subscriber will canvass Beaver county, in the order of Townships, to sell the right to use, make and vend,

Healy's Pt. Self-acting Wagon-Brake,

an invention perfect in every respect, for the use of all kinds of Wagons, Carriages and Buggies. It is a perfect regulation to every vehicle to which it is attached, acting alike prompt and certain under all circumstances, on all kinds of roads, by night as well as by day, with the greatest safety, ease and comfort to horse and passenger, without any attention whatever from the driver. I will sell individual rights to use this patent brake, or Township and Borough to Mechanics.

Beaver, Nov22'65 C. LUDWICK.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN WALTON, late of Brighton tp, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Ex'r.
apr18'66. Brighton tp.

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES,

AND QUEENSWARE,

Bridgewater.

☞ Country produce wanted [jan10:3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES MURRAY, late of Darlington township, Beaver co., dec'd., having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN EAKIN, Administrator.
apr4'66. Darlington tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTCIE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JACOB WARNER, late of Industry tp., Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.,
mar14'66. Beaver bore

COAL!

I AM prepared to deliver Coal of the best quality on shortest notice. Orders left at I. N Atkins' Clothing Store, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery, Bridgewater, S. J. ross & Co.'s Dry Good Store, Rochester, will receive prompt attention.

reder2'66—3m. WM. PORTER.

NEW GOODS!

WE have just received one of the Largest and most Complete Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, &c.,

Ever offered to the public in this city.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Ladies', Misses and Children's SHAWLS,

All qualities, styles and prices, at greatly reduced rates.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

The Largest Stock and best Assortment of Carpets, Floor Oill Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Matts, &c., ever offered, and at extremely low prices.

Persons in want of anything in our line, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our stock at prices which will astonish all.

☞ *Remember the place:*

DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.,
136 Federal st., 4 doors below Market-house,
apr3:2m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN

AND SWISS WATCHES,

DIAMONDS

AND FINE JEWELY,

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

FINE TABLE KNIVES,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

FRENCH CLOCKS & BRONZES,

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches.

No 22, FIFTH STREET,
mar14'66—1y] *Pittsburg, Pa.*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

I HAVE just received a new stock of Goods, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR SPRING & SUMMER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

apr25'66 BRIDGEWATER.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE next Term opens April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

mar28'65. R. T. TAYLOR,

PITTSBURG NATIONAL PLOW CO.,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

ARE MANUFACTURING all the Varieties of

Steel and Cast Iron Plows,

and would call the attention of the Farmers of Beaver county, wishing to purchase Plows or Plow Points, to the Superior Finish and Quality of our Work.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED ☜

The Points and Landslides fit the corresponding numbers of Pittsburg plows.

☞ Old plow castings bought. [apr18:1y

SAVE YOUR HEALTH BY BUYING Pure Medicines AT JAMES K. PARDEE'S,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,)

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD:

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand.

ALSO, CIGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for CASH and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As my assistant, Mr. Louis Baehm, is a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only.*

Rochester, March 14, 1866—1y

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE PLACE TO GET THEM

Cheap and Durable.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL.

LOUIS F. WEINMAN.

MANUFACTURER of and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge street,

BRIDGEWATER.

He keeps an excellent supply of ready-made work constantly on hand.

Boots and shoes made to order on shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He has good workmen, and can't be excelled by any other establishment in West. Pa.

Men, women and children will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

For the best and cheapest article go to
LOUIS F. WEINMAN'S,
oct11'65 Bridge st., Bridgewater.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN B. HALL, late of Raccoon twp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT S. HALL, Industry tp.,
JAMES ORR, Raccoon tp.,
mar28'66. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES JAMESON, late of Georgetown Borough, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement

ELIZABETH JAMESON, Adm'rx.
mar14'66. GeorgetownBoro'

WM. B. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 85 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO Collections, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. And will also attend to the business of his profession in Beaver Co. [apr18

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK..... $80,000.

80,000 Shares of Par Value of.....$1,00 each.

WORKING CAPITAL..... $13,000.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
Charles F. Kendall.	

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS PURE LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies, Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1: Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of *Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty.*

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt, this call and see, and they will doubt no more
Dec13,'65. J. MOORE.

GO TO THE

ROCHESTER

Marble Works.

W. H. Marshall

EXECUTES ALL KINDS OF

Plain and Ornamental Work.

MONUMENTS, Head and Foot Stones, of the best Italian and American Marble, at the shortest notice, and the lowest prices.

I have on hands over One Hundred sets of Plain and Ornamental Head-stones, which I am offering at 10 per cent less than city prices.

All those wishing anything in my line, call early and examine my stock.

Also, the best quality of Grind Stones on hands.
Rochester, Mar. 21st, '66—3m.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST:

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTLY FITTED, ARTICULATED, SHAPED, SIZED AND COLORED, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American vulcanite. All the new styles of combination work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No charge for extracting, when teeth are to be inserted.

Also, a fine assortment of Tooth Washes, Powders, Brushes, &c., kept constantly on hand.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [mar26'66—6m.

Laughing Gas!!!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN suffering the untold miseries of Toothache, and Dread of Extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Son are ready to Relieve you by the use of the Great Pain-Destroyer, *Laughing Gas!* and make it a source of Pleasure rather than Pain!

All Dental Operations performed in the best possible manner, and at as reasonable terms as any good Dentist in the county.

☞ Office in Rochester Beaver Station.
my1'66 T. J. CHANDLER & SON.

IF you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store.

"Use the Best"

DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER IS THE

best ever offered to the public and the *only one possessing all the merits claimed for it.* It *restores gray hair to its original color, makes hair grow on bald heads* when falling off from disease; removes Scruff, Dandruff, etc.; arrests its *falling off or turning gray;* cures sick headache and *all diseases of the scalp;* causes harsh, wiry hair to become soft, pliable and luxuriantly glossy. It is *elegantly perfumed,* and all that can be desired for a dressing. It contains *no sugar of lead or other mineral so injurious to the head and hair,* and of which most preparations now in use are composed, but is a *purely vegetable compound.* WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce an instance where the Restorer has failed when used according to directions. Among the thousands who have used it we have yet to learn of one who is not perfectly satisfied with its results. *Hair while we know* is with *marvelous rapidity* restored to all its *pristine beauty* by its use. *It is not a dye,* but by supplying the secretions of the capillary glands acts as a restorer. Mothers, whose children's hair is *harsh, wiry,* or *thin and scanty,* will find by using the Restorer it will *immediately* improve and may be dressed in any desired form, thus laying the foundation for a good *head of hair,* so desirable in after life. The proprietor is aware of the many who have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of the numerous preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such *entire confidence* does he place in the *merits* of his Restorer that he offers, in all cases, *to refund the money* if, after a *thorough trial of two bottles,* it fails to give perfect satisfaction. A *single* trial will convince the *most skeptical of its merits.* Put up in large bottles and sold by all druggists at $1 pr bottle.

DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

J. MOORE, Druggist, Beaver Agent for Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver. Mc'aren & McKennan, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [jan31'66—6m.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's

Golden Periodical Pills,

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularties, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from Whatever Cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.

It is now over thirty years since the above celebrated Pills were first discovered by Dr. DUPONCO, of Paris, during which time they have been extensively and successfully used in most of the public institutions, as well as in private practice, of both hemispheres, with unparalleled success in every case, and it is only at the "urgent request" of the thousands of Ladies who have used them, that he is induced to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any Irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family, where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibilities after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health otherwise the Pills are recommended.

Price $1,00 per Box. Six Boxes $5,00.

Sold by S. Smith, Bridgewater, Noble & Hamilton, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester.

Ladies! By sending $1,00 to either of the above agents, can have the pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, or address the Proprietor,

S. D. HOWE,
oct 25'65:1yr. New York.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, June 9th, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described property, situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county aforesaid, being the real estate of Horace N. Kennedy, late of Beaver county, deceased: Beginning at a white oak, thence by lands of John and James Mitchell, north ¾ degrees, east 197 perches five-tenths to a heap of stones, thence by land of Ethan Thomas, north 89½ degrees, west 43 perches to a post; thence by land of the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, south ¾ degrees, west 198 perches to a post; thence by land of James Kennedy, north 88 degrees, east 46 perches to a white oak, place of beginning; containing 53 acres and 98½ perches, strict measure; on which is erected an excellent new frame barn, 52 by 70 feet, with threshing floor 20 by 20 feet, mows, &c., and three stables underneath; also a log and frame house with a frame kitchen, and a cellar under part of the house; also a certain other piece of land adjoining the foregoing described tract of land, situate as aforesaid: Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Richard Walton, south 202 perches to a stake; thence by land of James Kennedy, south 81½ degrees, west 24½ perches to a white oak; thence by land of John Alexander, north ¼ degree, east 202 perches to a stone, and thence by land of James Scott, north 81½ degrees, east 22½ perches to place of beginning, containing 29 acres 128 perches, strict measure; on which there is erected a frame barn 46 by 48 feet.

The above described lands are well fenced except about two acres. Sixty acres are in a fine state of cultivation, and the balance is woodland. There is an excellent young orchard bearing fruit on the premises, consisting of about 150 apple trees, 100 peach trees and some cherry trees.

There are also three good springs of never-failing water, and a coal bank opened and in working condition.

Back Run passes through a portion of said lands, the north branch of Brady's Run, and there are about twenty acres along said run which is considered excellent oil territory.—There are two oil wells now being put down within half a mile of said premises, and preparations are being made to put down four more in the immediate vicinity.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, from that date, with interest from the same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage. SAMUEL MAGAW,
Adm'r of the estate of H. N. Kennedy, dec'd
may16,'66.

Farm for Sale.

THE east end of the Farm known as the Andrew Glass property, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county; containing *One Hundred and Forty Acres,* about one hundred acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation, is offered for sale. A good orchard on the premises. It lays on the head waters of Beahler's Run, within two miles of the celebrated Island Run oil regions, and is said to be good oil territory. For particulars, inquire of John Johnston near the premises, or of Joseph Lawrence, South Beaver tp.

ATTENTION!

I HAVE constantly on hand a supply of the Putnam (Iron Frame) Clothes Wringer, and would call attention to the Manufacturer's advertisement for the Universal Clothes Wringer, W. G. Wolf, Agent. Mr. W. having removed from the State and transferred his machines to me, I will keep a constant supply. Also, constantly on hand, Crude oil by the barrel and crude oil burners.

oc25 JOS. M'CLURE, Ag't. Beaver.

Union Hotel,

BEAVER, PA.

J. B. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to the House. April 4'66—1y